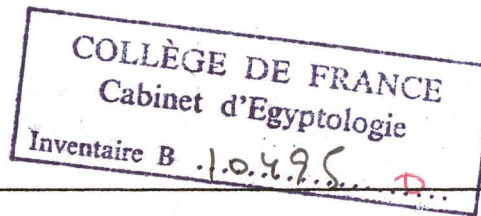


# AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

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## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Notes from Princeton .....	1
Bread of the Pharaoh's Baker .....	2
by F. Filce Leek, D.D.S.	
The Second International Symposium on the Salvage of Nubian Antiquities .....	4
by Dr. Charles F. Nims	
International Committee for Nubia .....	6
by Dr. John A. Wilson	
X-Raying the Royal Mummies .....	7
International Committee for the Nag Hammadi Codices .....	8
by Dr. James M. Robinson	
Tribute to Walter Brian Emery .....	11
Cairo Center Inaugurates Lecture Series .....	13
When Ordering From the Center of Documentation .....	13
Notes on Activities in the UAR .....	14
The Center's Guest Book .....	14

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## NOTES FROM PRINCETON

### Board of Governors

The annual budgetary meeting of the Board of Governors of ARCE will be held in Jones Hall, Princeton University, on May 22, 1971 following a luncheon at Prospect on the campus. If any member wishes to present an agenda item for discussion at the meeting, he should forward it to the Princeton office immediately for the Governors' consideration.

### Fustat and Karnak

We have received word from Cairo that work at Fustat under the direction of Dr. George Scanlon, and a clearing at the site of the Temple of Osiris Hk3 dt at Karnak under the direction of Dr. Donald Redford\* will soon proceed.

### Recent Publications

"Excavations at Kasr El-Wizz: A Preliminary Report.I" is the title of a paper written by George T. Scanlon for The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, Volume 56, 1970.

Mrs. Elinor Husselman is author of "Procedures of the Record Office of Tebtunis in the First Century A. D.", part of "Proceedings of the Twelfth International Congress of Papyrology" published in American Studies in Papyrology, Volume Seven.

Offprints of both of these papers will be available in the Cairo Center library.

\* Newsletter number 74, July 1970



## BREAD OF THE PHARAOH'S BAKER

by F. Filce Leek, D.D.S., King's College Hospital

(The author has long been a student of Egyptology, has visited Egypt frequently and has recently served as technical adviser to the BBC on several projects relating to Egyptology. See The Reopening of King Tutankhamun's Coffin at Thebes, by Dr. Zaki Iskander, Newsletter, April 1969.)

Archaeologists who have studied the skeletal remains of the ancient Egyptians have always commented on the appalling condition of the teeth that remain in the skulls, as both the permanent and the deciduous teeth show marked signs of attrition - that is, wear of the biting surface. If archaeologists of the future are called upon to report on their findings after examining the teeth of our own age, they too will describe appalling conditions, but the cause of our dental disease is a breakdown of the enamel of the teeth, i.e., dental decay. The causative factor of the bad teeth of the inhabitants of the Nile Valley, however, was completely different. Their teeth were extremely well calcified and developed, and so were strongly resistant to decay, but the almost universal symptom of attrition led to the same dental disease as that of the present day.

It was found that this extreme wear of the teeth was common to the Pharaoh, his subjects, and even to the children, and it was assumed that the cause was the gritty or hard nature of the food of those days. It was not easy at first sight to decide which particular item of food was responsible for this condition, but it seemed that perhaps Herodotus had indicated a clue to the problem when he described the Egyptians as "artophagoi", "bread eaters" - a nickname which seems highly appropriate to a race in which the King's troops and messengers were allowed four pounds of bread per man per day!

There are still existing today examples of bread from Pharaonic and even from pre-dynastic times (five thousand years ago), mercifully preserved in the desert tombs, and now to be found in museums throughout the world. They are obviously of great rarity and not easily available for research, particularly if investigation is likely to destroy the bread. Fortunately it has been possible to examine no fewer than thirteen pieces of ancient bread, generously provided by the different museums, and these have been studied alongside samples of modern Egyptian bread made in a monastery and by the fellahin, and even samples of modern English bread.



The macroscopic examination of the ancient bread revealed what appeared to be whole grains of corn on its surface, and it was at once thought that the mastication of these and the fibrous husks that were to be found everywhere in the bread, would have caused the attrition. However, it was observed that in the line of fracture particles of light were reflected here and there, and these proved to be mineral fragments in the bread. A radiological examination was now indicated, and the samples were examined by X-ray photography at King's College Hospital in London, where an XX90 fine focus X-ray microscope was used.

The microradiographs that were made showed that the ancient Egyptian bread contained varying amounts of fairly large inorganic particles, whilst the modern Egyptian samples, probably made by similar processes, contained smaller particles. A stereoscopical examination confirmed that these particles were within the substance of the bread, and were not merely surface contaminants. The samples of English bread were free from any inorganic debris. To discover the nature of these inorganic particles it was necessary to isolate them, and this was done at the Lord Rank Research Center. The Department of Mineralogy at the British Museum (Natural History), completed the investigation by analysing the regained particles, at the same time analysing for comparative purposes some examples of desert sand. The petrological examination showed that some of the inorganic fragments from the bread were indeed rounded grains of desert sand (mostly quartz), but the others were angular particles of feldspar, amphibole, greywacke, and mica. There were also particles of ferromagnesian minerals, probably hornblende, and other rock fragments of such fine grain that identification was difficult. From this report it was obvious that the particles had come from various origins.

Pliny once referred to a Carthaginian custom of crushing the grain with a pestle and then adding powdered brick, chalk and sand before grinding the corn, and A. J. N. W. Prag of the Manchester University Museum recently attempted to discover the usefulness of this procedure. He found that after 15 minutes grinding of the corn with the primitive saddlestones or querns, the grains were almost unchanged, but when he first crushed the grain and then added 1% of sand, a fine flour was produced.

After a study of the minerals listed in the petrological examination it seemed obvious that the inorganic particles to be found in the bread had originated from such various sources as:

1. The soil in which the corn had been grown.

2. Implements used in harvesting. (Paintings in XVIIIth dyn. tombs show the ears of corn being cut with the aid of a wooden sickle mounted with teeth of flint, which would wear, and could fracture).
3. Wind-blown contamination during winnowing.
4. Storage in poor store houses or granaries.
5. Pestles, saddlestones or querns used in grinding the corn, all of which became worn down with use.
6. Inorganic material that was added during the grinding process to achieve a finer flour. (Although sieves were used in ancient Egypt, it is unlikely that their mesh was fine enough to prevent these fragments from remaining in the flour).

It is quite evident that the abrasive inorganic particles to be found in the bread would be sufficient to account for the attrition so universally found on the teeth in ancient Egyptian skulls, and also for the dental disease which inevitably follows the death of the exposed dental pulp (abscesses, periodontal disease, and even osteomyelitis).

It is not difficult to believe the story of the Pharaoh's baker, which is quoted in the Talmud. He had been cast into the same prison as Joseph, and it was the royal displeasure with gritty bread that had brought about his incarceration and subsequent loss of his head.

## THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE SALVAGE OF NUBIAN ANTIQUITIES

By Dr. Charles F. Nims, Director, Chicago House

It is now five years since most of the work of salvaging the ancient monuments of Egyptian and Sudanese Nubia due to be covered by the waters of Lake Nasser has been completed. In March 1965 l'Institut d'Egypte sponsored the first symposium on Nubia with a small number of scholars in attendance. Since that time there has been much research in assessing the results of the individual campaigns, but there is still not enough published material for the comparative study of all the problems. Dr. Hussein Fawzy, President of l'Institut d'Egypte, and several other scholars believed that it would be of great help if the heads of the various expeditions could meet together to communicate their results and to compare their opinions on questions which have arisen on the interpretation of the material.



The second symposium, under the same sponsorship as the first, was held in Cairo on the first three days of February, with morning and late afternoon sessions on each day. Invitations were sent to heads of missions insofar as these could be reached asking them to present both summaries of the work accomplished and a bibliography of publications of the results to date.

It was not expected that all those invited would be able to attend, but a surprising number of scholars not now working in Egypt made a special effort to be present, and others sent in bibliographies and papers to be read.

The meetings were held in the large hall of the center of Documentation. The opening address of welcome by His Excellency Badreddin Abu Ghazy, Minister of Culture, stressed the unprecedented International effort which went into the archaeological research in Nubia. He said that this conference would enable those who had of necessity worked separately to have the opportunity to publish summaries of their results in one volume and make known to many a new view of the cultural heritage of Nubia.

Dr. Fawzy welcomed the delegates in the name of l'Institut d'Egypte, and throughout the meetings was a most gracious host. Dr. Gamal Moukhtar, Under Secretary of State for Antiquities in the Ministry of Culture, told of the efforts of the Center of Documentation. It had been started with the cooperation of the Egyptian Government and UNESCO for recording the monuments in the Theban Necropolis. Its efforts were turned to Nubia by the emergency there, and it had scientifically recorded the epigraphic and archaeological material not only at Abu Simbel but at many other sites. It already has published many of these records, and its studies of the art and civilization of ancient Egypt are continuing.

It would be impossible to summarize the many important papers which were read; these will be published shortly. Egyptian scholars telling of the results of their investigations were Moustafa el-Amir, Abdel-Monem Abubakr, Zaki Iskander, and Shafik Farid. Foreign scholars now working in Egypt on other projects who gave an account of their work in Nubia were Emery (for all the Egyptian Exploration Society enterprises), LeClant, Sauneron, Bietak, and Haeny. From abroad to read their papers came Save-Soderbergh, Donadoni, Curto, Wendorf, and Zaba. Reports from scholars unable to attend were from Seele, read by his colleague DeVries, Kaiser, read by Haeny, Rosenvasser, read by Habachi, and Daumas, read by Fawzy. A large number of Egyptian and foreign scholars besides those mentioned were invited and attended the sessions. There were productive discussions during and between the sessions.



One of the prime movers of the Nubian campaign, the UNESCO representative for work on the antiquities in Egypt, Mme. Desroches-Noblecourt, was unable to be present, and sent her greetings. Anyone who was in any way associated with the numerous projects for the salvage of the Nubian Monuments knows of her unflagging energy and determination.

On the final evening of the meetings the delegates and members of various diplomatic missions in Cairo were given a dinner by the Minister of Culture.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR NUBIA

by Dr. John A. Wilson, University of Chicago

The campaign to rescue the monuments and archaeological sites of Nubia was guided by the advice of a series of international committees. This might seem to be cumbersome and evasive of responsibility. In point of fact, the pressure of a short-time emergency tightened up procedure with a determination to get the job done. "The spirit of Nubia" meant a dedication to achieve success, despite complications.

The UNESCO Consultative Committee for the U.A.R. met frequently in a Cairo hotel in the years 1960 to 1964. Its advice was directed toward all aspects of the Nubian campaign in the U.A.R. About 1963 two smaller groups were formed by the U.A.R., in consultation with UNESCO. One of them was the Partage Committee, which advised the Ministry of Culture on the award of Nubian temples to those countries which had contributed substantially to the rescue work. The other was the Group of Archaeologists and Landscaping Architects, which advised the Ministry of Culture on the restoration of the temples at Abu Simbel.

The "Landscaping Group" held its twelfth and final meeting from February 13th to 18th, 1971. The Committee consists of Prof. Kazimierz Michalowski of Poland, Chairman; Prof. Adolf Klasens of the Netherlands, Secretary; Prof. Mohammed Anwar Shukri of the U.A.R., who was detained in Algeria by teaching obligations; and myself as the four Egyptologists; with landscape architects from Denmark, France, and Italy. Representatives from the Ministry of Culture and UNESCO, and from the Consulting Engineers, as well as secretaries, assistants and wives contributed to a party totaling seventeen. This strained the facilities of the Government boat, the "Dakka", on which we travelled from the High Dam to Abu Simbel and back. The Committee also took the opportunity to inspect the installations of temples at Amada and at Wadi es-Sebua.



Formal report on the proceedings of the Committee will be made by the Ministry of Culture. Here I shall only say that there was a sense of pride in having been responsibly associated with a project which had achieved such an architectural and artistic success. The temples of Abu Simbel are still majestic and serene. The work of confirming their archaeological integrity and their inspiring setting has been faithfully carried out. At this final session the Committee was charged by the Ministry of Culture with the duty to think about the future of the site. Not only should the ancient monuments themselves be subjects of constant inspection and care, but the entire area around them should be maintained as a proper setting for these unique and inspiring temples. The Government of the U.A.R. and the Committee were in complete harmony in the opinion that this magnificent rescue operation should be followed by a respectful care of Abu Simbel into the long future.

Personally I express the enormous benefit I gained in working for common goals with representatives from so many and such different cultures. "The spirit of Nubia" cannot be described on paper; it can be said that it has been a most healthful atmosphere for Egyptology.

#### X-RAYING THE ROYAL MUMMIES

(Taken from a report to the Director of the Cairo Museum by Mr. Ibrahim el-Nawawi, Inspector of the Department of Antiquities, who collaborated with Dr. Harris on the Project. The funding of this project was made possible by the Smithsonian Institution. A preliminary report, with photos, appeared in the January 1971 Newsletter.)

I wish to inform you that the members of the University of Michigan expedition, under the direction of Dr. James E. Harris, began x-raying the entire bodies of the royal mummies in the Museum on December 12, continuing the work of last year, when the expedition limited its objective to x-raying the skulls of the mummies for the primary purpose of studying their teeth and jaws.

The project this year took eight days, and was completed on December 19, 1970. It will be recalled that this same expedition in 1966-67 x-rayed the mummy bundle found in the sarcophagus of the 21st Dynasty Queen Makeri which hieroglyphics identified as the Queen's infant daughter, Princess Moutemhit, but which x-rays revealed to be the mummy of a Hamadryas baboon. A complete x-ray of the mummy of Queen Makere this year revealed a heart scarab inside the body.



Results of this year's project so far have revealed objects contained under the wrappings of the following mummies:

1. Queen Notmet, wife of King Herihor, 1085-1054 B.C., whose body cavity was found to contain four small statues representing the four sons of Horus and a large scarab in the place of the heart;
2. Queen Merytamen, wife of King Amenhotep I, 1546-1526 B.C., whose body cavity contained small statues of Horus' four sons;
3. King Ramesses III, 1198-1166, whose body cavity contained statues of Horus' sons;
4. King Seti I, 1318-1298 B.C., under whose upper left arm was found an amulet probably representing the Sacred Eye of Horus;
5. King Thutmosis III, 1504-1450 B.C., whose x-ray revealed a broad metal bracelet, probably of gold, on the right forearm and a thinner bracelet around the wrist;
6. King Ahmose I, 1580-1558 B.C., in the vicinity of whose right knee was found a collection of small round beads;
7. King Amenhotep I, 1557-1530, in whose pelvic region was found a string of beads or semi-precious stones;
8. A skull, probably belonging to a woman, whose right side had apparently been restored.

I will document the above findings in a special record of the Seventh Section as well as in the catalogues. The x-rays will be examined in great detail by various specialists in the fields of anatomic science, biology, and archaeology. Copies of the x-ray photographs will be donated by the University of Michigan to the Cairo Museum, where they will be placed in the archives.

#### INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE NAG HAMMADI CODICES

Cairo, December 15-18, 1970

by Dr. James M. Robinson, Secretary, International Committee

Efforts to publish the thirteen Coptic gnostic codices found near Nag Hammadi in 1945-46 have taken a decisive step forward, after almost a generation of delays.

An international committee had met in Cairo in 1956, but was discontinued as a result of the Suez crisis of that year. In 1962 a contract between the United Arab Republic and UNESCO superseded the interim policy of the Coptic Museum of assigning tractates to individuals with the plan of a facsimile edition bringing the whole library into the public domain. An International Committee was at that time named, but not convened. The papyrus sheets that had been put between plexiglass were photographed by the Center of Documentation in Cairo, a task completed only in June, 1966.

An appeal to UNESCO from the International Colloquium on the Origins of Gnosticism at Messina in the Spring of 1966 to expedite the facsimile edition led to encouraging reassurances of prompt activation of the plan. On this basis the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity of Claremont Graduate School initiated a project to prepare an English language edition (to appear in five volumes at the publishing house Brill, as part of a new monograph series Nag Hammadi Studies). With the aid of three successive grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, a team of eighteen American scholars and five of other nationalities prepared transcriptions and translations of the library between 1966 and 1970. Prerequisite to this work was the identification of the contents of each plexiglass container. Unassembled fragments, scattered among various plexiglass containers, were identified and "reassembled" in the abstract, in the form of conversion tables "converting" from the number of a given plexiglass container (and position in the container) to the original codex's page number and position on the page. Prof. James M. Robinson, Director of the Claremont Institute and of this research project, worked in Paris at UNESCO the autumn of 1970 recording the page sequence and fragment location on the photographs of UNESCO (so that the International Committee, once it convened, could without further delay reassemble and rephotograph the materials), as well as carrying out other activities prerequisite to the successful meeting of the International Committee. It was possible to secure an agreement that the originals would be temporarily taken out of safe keeping, where they had been placed since the Six Day War, and put at the disposal of the International Committee in the Coptic Museum.

On November 16, 1970, Dr. Gamal Moukhtar, Under Secretary of State in the Ministry of Culture of the U.A.R., in consultation with UNESCO, sent invitations to ten foreign scholars to join with five Egyptian authorities as an International Committee for the Nag Hammadi Codices, to meet in Cairo December 15-18, 1970.



The members are: Gamal Moukhtar, Gamal Mehrez (Director General of the Department of Antiquities of the U.A.R.), Pahor Labib (Director Emeritus of the Coptic Museum), Shafik Farid\* (Director of the Coptic Museum), Victor Girgis\* (Chief Curator of the Coptic Museum), Gérard Garitte (Belgium, in absentia), Soren Giversen (Denmark), Antoine Guillaumont (France), Rodolphe Kasser (Switzerland), Martin Krause (Germany), Henri-Charles Puech (France), Gilles Quispel (The Netherlands), James M. Robinson (U.S.A.), Torgny Save-Soderbergh (Sweden), R. McL. Wilson (Great Britain).

The main decisions reached were the following: The International Committee will function as the Editorial Board of the facsimile edition, with the permanent Secretary of the Committee (Robinson) functioning as Secretary of the Board, to prepare the photographs for the publisher and write brief introductions to each volume. The facsimile edition will comprise about eight volumes, with priority given to Codices VII-XIII, since the publication rights for these codices (in distinction from the other codices) depend upon the publication of the facsimiles. An offer from the firm Brill to publish the facsimile edition was accepted. A technical sub-committee (consisting of Giversen, Kasser, Krause, Robinson) was authorized to open the plexiglass containers, reassemble fragments, reclose the containers, supervise rephotographing, and label each container with the original codex pagination (making use of the materials provided by the Institute for Antiquity and Christianity, such as conversion tables, labelled UNESCO photographs, xeroxed mock-ups of reassembled fragments, transcriptions and translations). The sub-committee continued working in the Library of the Coptic Museum after the termination of the full Committee meeting, until December 24, to reconvene January 8-22, thus assuring the completion of the work prior to the expiration of the second ninety-day cease fire period on February 5, 1971. The sub-committee located a number of small fragments in the bindings as well as in small boxes and celluloid and plexiglass containers that had not been previously photographed, thus bringing to light some further material.

It is expected that the facsimile edition will begin to appear in 1971, and that the volumes will follow rapidly one upon the other until the edition is complete.

\* See page 14 Notes on Activities in the U.A.R.



WALTER BRIAN EMERY, 1903-1971

To those of us who were fortunate enough to have visited him on his dig, he was a familiar and impressive figure, tall, easily identified by his felt hat, his bush jacket, his cane and the unlit pipe in his mouth. He slowly and convincingly recounted the evidence which he had collected to substantiate his conviction that we were actually standing in the vicinity of the tomb of Imhotep, architect of Zoser's pyramid, later deified and identified with Aesculapius, god of healing. And yet there was no hint of the excitement which every archaeologist must feel when he is on the brink of a discovery. "You see this incursion of the valley into the plateau?" he asked with a sweep of his cane pointing to the irrigated fields below us. "This was a lake when I first came to Egypt over forty years ago, and crocodiles frequently made their way this far down the Nile. An early voyager recorded his pilgrimage to the tomb of Imhotep, located 'on the hill overlooking the Lake of the Crocodiles,' and this is probably that hill . . . but of course," he added with a chuckle, "we still haven't found him". Of all the many exciting objects discovered over the last few years, Prof. Emery described the most significant as being a small stone found last season in a box containing two mummified hawks which was inscribed in Demotic "To Imhotep, the great son of Ptah, the great god and other gods who rest here."

Having studied Egyptology under Prof. T. E. Peet at Liverpool University, Prof. Emery first began excavating in Egypt in 1923, originally under the auspices of Liverpool University and subsequently of the British Exploration Society. When World War II interrupted his archaeological activities, Prof. Emery joined the British Army and served in the desert forces, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1951 he was elected to the Chair of Egyptology at University College London, a position which he held with distinction until his retirement last year. When political difficulties again interrupted his work in 1956, Prof. Emery moved his activities to Buhen, on the Second Cataract. A few years later he was named Chairman of a Committee appointed by UNESCO to assist the Egyptian Government in organizing the work and allocating sites to the various expeditions sent by other countries to help in the rescuing of Nubian monuments threatened by the rising waters behind the newly constructed Aswan Dam. He was made a Commander of the British Empire in 1969.

Among more dramatic discoveries made by Prof. Emery during 48 years of archaeological activity in Egypt were the Eighteenth Dynasty tomb of the Vizier Ramose in Thebes, one of the finest of its kind, the discovery of the tombs of the bulls and their mothers at Armant, the tombs of the pagan inhabitants of lower



Nubia from the fourth to the sixth century A.D., known as the X-group, and the excavations of the brick mastabas dating from the First Dynasty at Saqqara. Since his return to Saqqara in 1964 for what was to be the last chapter of his distinguished career, Prof. Emery in the last few years discovered three galleries containing an estimated one million ibis mummies, a gallery of baboons, a gallery of hawks, exquisite bronze figures, some of which are inlaid with silver and beautifully preserved, and, in the closing days of last year's season, a cow gallery containing the sarcophagi of the mothers of the Apis bulls buried in the Serapeum, which Mariette had discovered in 1851. The tomb of Imhotep has eluded him, but capable members of his expedition whom he has trained and who have worked with him for many seasons, can carry on the search.

Many of his colleagues have described Prof. Emery as having had a nose for archaeology and a lot of luck. Others attribute his success to clever deduction, a minute observation of the terrain and other physical features, and careful piecing together of all pertinent information from every available source. But his success was due also in large measure to his determination, perseverance and hard work, one of the last of the pick-and-shovel archaeologists, as one of his colleagues described him, who reluctantly hired a bull-dozer two years ago just long enough to move one of his dumps. And always at his side, whether in a tent in Nubia or in the expedition house at Saqqara, was his wife Molly, who had to cope with the less glamorous logistics of keeping the expedition members housed and fed, constantly encouraging her husband and loyally shielding him from the publicity which followed him everywhere and which he always sought to evade.

The number of colleagues, friends, scholars and U.A.R. Government officials who attended his funeral services in Cairo attested to the respect and admiration in which "the Professor", as he was affectionately called by the members of his expedition, was held by all who were privileged to know him.

CAIRO CENTER INAUGURATES LECTURE SERIES

Taking advantage of the presence in Cairo of distinguished scholars from the United States and imposing on their good nature, the Center arranged a series of three public lectures during the winter months. The lectures were held in the offices of the Center, light refreshments were served and the atmosphere was conducive to an informal exchange of views between the speaker and the audience after the lectures. Attendance varied between 35 and 60, but the diversity of subject matter resulted in almost an entirely different audience at each lecture. Many of those attending the lectures had never visited the Center previously.

On February 4 Professor Gustave E. von Grunebaum, President of the ARCE and Director of the Near Eastern Center at UCLA, spoke on "New Approaches to the Analysis of Islamic Civilization"; on February 25 Professor John A. Wilson, Member of the ARCE Board of Governors and formerly Director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, lectured on "How We Can Learn More About Ancient Egypt"; and on March 29 Dr. Gerlad L. Hawkins, astronomer with the Smithsonian Astro-physical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and author of Stonehenge Decoded, completed the series with a lecture entitled "Astro-Archaeology".

The lectures were extremely well received and the Center was urged to continue to schedule lectures as opportunities arise.

WHEN ORDERING FROM THE CENTER OF DOCUMENTATION ...

There have been complaints that the publications of the U.A.R. Center of Documentation are not readily available by mail order, but these complaints are rarely justified if a certain procedure is followed.

One should write to Mr. Mustafa Abd el Al, Center of Documentation on Ancient Egypt, 4 Sharia Ramses, Cairo, and ask him to quote a price for the requested publication including postage. The Center will then furnish information as to the exact amount to be submitted by check, again for the attention of Mr. Mustafa Abd el Al at the Center of Documentation.

Although no up-to-date catalogue is available, the publications of the Center of Documentation have been regularly noted in the Wilbur Library of Egyptology Acquisitions Lists, which can be consulted for this purpose.



### NOTES ON ACTIVITIES IN THE UAR

We are pleased to announce the recent election of Dr. George R. Hughes, Vice President of the ARCE and Director of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, and Dr. Charles F. Nims, Director of Chicago House, Luxor, as Corresponding Members of the illustrious Institut d'Egypte.

Dr. Aziz S. Atiya, Member of the ARCE Board of Governors and Director of the Middle East Center at the University of Utah, addressed the approximately 150 members of Cairo Rotary International at their meeting on February 2 on the subject "Middle East Studies in the United States."

Plans for the public sale of objects from the Cairo Museum have been indefinitely postponed. The Minister of Culture has indicated that requests by museums or other institutions to acquire objects from the Cairo Museum either through an exchange or through outright purchase may be considered each on its own merits.

Mr. Victor Girgis, formerly First Curator, has been named Director of the Goptic Museum to succeed Mr. Shafik Farid, who has retired. (See Newsletter for October 1970).

### THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

Any relationship between the large number of visitors to the Cairo Center and the severity of the winter in Europe and the U.S. may be entirely coincidental, but the signatures in the Guest Book attest to the former and reports in the press to the latter.

Our first visitors in December were the Rev. and Mrs. John Wilkinson of London and Jerusalem, Mrs. Wilkinson having served several seasons with the British Exploration Society expedition in Saqqara. Dr. George T. Scanlon of the ARCE Board of Governors and Director of the Fustat Expedition arrived for a month to assist in efforts to reactive the concession, and Dr. James E. Harris, with his team of experts including such friends of the Center as Dr. Paul Ponitz, Mr. Arthur Storey and Dr. Kent Weeks, arrived from Michigan University to make a complete X-ray of the royal mummies in the Cairo Museum. Other callers during December included Dr. Bernarda Perc, of Ljubliana, Yugoslavia, Mr. Terry Walz of the American University in Cairo, Miss Cathie Witty of the University of California in Berkeley, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Wertime of the Smithsonian Institution, currently serving as Science Attaché at the American Embassy in Athens.



January was a particularly busy month at the Center. Visiting scholars included: Prof. François Daumas, former Director of the French Institute and presently Professor of Egyptology at Montpellier; Dr. Bernard Bothmer of the Brooklyn Museum; Dr. James M. Robinson, Coptologist at the Claremont Graduate School; Dr. I.E.S. Edwards of the British Museum; Dr. F. Filce Leek of King's College Hospital in England; Dr. Donald B. Hansen, Director of the Mendes Expedition and his colleague Dr. Edward L. Ochsenchlager; Prof. Jean-Philippe Lauer and Prof. Jean LeClant of Saqqara; and Dr. Herman Bell of the Sudan Research Center in Khartoum, Sudan. Scholars living in Cairo who called at the Center were: the Egyptologist Dr. Zaki Y. Saad, Dr. Carla Burri, Director of the Egyptology Section of the Italian Cultural Institute, Dr. Wladyslaw Kubiak and Mr. Antoni Ostrasz of the Fustat Expedition, and Mr. Henri Wild of the French Institute. Others visiting the Center in December included: Mr. William H. Harrison of the Ford Foundation; Mr. C. P. Kaiser, Director of the Phillips Petroleum Company in Egypt, with his assistant Mr. Don Ryan; ARCE member Mrs. Judith Forbis; Mr. Pierson M. Hall of the Department of State; Miss Andrée Fahmy, designer of ancient jewelry; and Mr. Jimmy Delmege, photographer resident in Rome.

During the month of February we were pleased to receive three members of the ARCE Board of Governors: Prof. Gustave von Grunebaum, President; Prof. John A. Wilson of the Oriental Institute and his wife; and Dr. Aziz S. Atiya of the University of Utah and his wife. Other visiting scholars included: Dr. Fred Wendorf, Director of the Prehistoric Survey Expedition, and Mr. Claude Albright, both from Southern Methodist University; Dr. Charles Nims, Director of Chicago House, Luxor; Dr. Herman De Meulenaere, Director of the Belgian Expedition in Luxor; Dr. Erhart Graefe of Cologne; Dr. Peter Dodd of the A.U.B.; and Dr. Shafik Farid, former Director of the Coptic Museum in Cairo. Two new ARCE Fellows, Mr. William H. Peck of the Detroit Museum and Dr. Charles D. Smith of San Diego State College, checked into the office. Other visitors during February included: ARCE member Mrs. Margaret P. Eastman, Buffalo, New York; Dr. Martha A. Roy, authority on Coptic liturgy and music; Mr. Paul B. Johnson and Mr. Hugh Middleton of the American Friends Service Committee; Mrs. Donald Bergus, wife of the Director of the U. S. Interests Section; and a number of graduate students at the A.U.C.

Undeterred by the khammins, our March visitors included: Mr. Frank M. McGowen of the Library of Congress; Dr. J. Eugene Waller, Director of the Smithsonian Institution's Office of Environmental Sciences; Mr. Arthur Houghton, recently arrived to become Cultural Officer at the U.S. Interests Section; Dr. Joe W. Neal, Director of the International Office of the University of Texas; Miss Eleanor G. Sims from the Institute of Fine Arts, New York University; a delegation of four students from the American School in Alexandria; ARCE members Mr. and Mrs. Stanford Calderwood of Boston and Mrs. Emma Swan Hall of New York City; Dr. Clement M. Henry and Dr. Salah Hamid of the A.U.C.; Mr. David W. Mize, Director for North Africa of the American Friends of the Middle East; Mr. Verner Meyers and Mr. Laurence Emersen of Lincoln, Nebraska; Mr. Bruce Cain and Mr. Paul Leblanc, graduate students at Oxford University; Mr. Thomas E. Hannon, Cedar Grove, New Jersey; and Mr. John K. Cooley of the Christian Science Monitor.